of Valuable Grants.

ALBANY, May 29.—The water storage

people managed to kill Senator Fuller's bill which is designed to prevent the State

giving away valuable grants to power com-

panies. While Gov. Hughes has estab

ished a precedent which other Governors

may follow in compelling power com-

panies to pay the State for the grants, at

the same time no one knows what these

Senator Fuller's bill provides that the

State Water Storage Commission must in-

vestigate the sources of supply and the

whole question of water storage, and the

bill carried an appropriation. Only 23

votes in favor of the bill could be secured

three less than the number needed, Sena-

tors Burr, McCarren, Raines and Thomp-

son voting against it. The usual motions

were made and the bill may come up again.

Owens and Mullaney walked out of the

chamber and refused to vote. In the Senate

MUNICIPAL COURT BILL PASSED.

It Reduces the Number of Districts and Pro-

vides Eleven Additional Judges.

ALBANY, May 29. - Senator Grady to-day

after all third reading calendar bills had

been laid aside and the order of motions

and resolutions was reached, moved to

make the general orders calendar a special

order for next Tuesday. This permitted Senator Agnew to make his motion to pass

Mullaney objected to the bill being brought up to-day, but he was voted down and the

VETOED BY GOV. HUGHES.

Bill Exempting a Certain Building From

Operation of Tenement House Act.

vetoed Assemblyman Dowling's bill which

sought to amend the tenement house law

buildings described in the measure, the de-

enforced against innocent purchasers.

were introduced to-day:

of annual elections.

s soldiers and sailors.

report the bill.

ts order next week.

Bills Introduced

ALBANY, May 29 .- The following bills

Senator Fancher's amending the insurance

law passed last year so as to provide that

after next year there will be biennial elections

in the Mutual Life Insurance Company instead

citizens, three of whom shall be lawyers

of the adoption of such system by the State.

Assemblyman Wells's providing that the

of athletic exercise for the enlisted men of the

character as will promote their efficiency

Hustling for & Cent Fare to Coney Island

BIII.

ALBANY, May 29.-Assemblyman Wagner

is hustling about the Senate trying to get

enough votes to support a motion to be made

by Senator Frawley to discharge the Senate Railroads Committee from further con-sideration of the Wagner bill providing for a five cent fare to Coney Island. The Senate Railroads Committee has refused to

Gov. Hughes to Have Power to Probe State

Departments.

ALBANY, May 29.-The Senate Finance

Committee to-day favorably reported the

Assembly bill which authorizes the Gov-ernor to make an investigation of the State

ernor to make an investigation of the State Departments either personally or by a com-mission appointed by himself. Senator Armstrong gave notice that he would move to suspend the rules to pass the bill out of

THE SEAGOERS.

Three Liners To-day and One To-morrey

With Large Passenger Lists.

Three Atlantic liners will sail to-day

and one to-morrow with large passenger

and one to-morrow with large passenger lists. By the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland to-day, for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, will sai:
Judge J. E. Alexander, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Ainsley, Viscount George de Barrau, Judge and Mrs. John W. Houston, J. Albert Fournier, Sir George and Lady Cooper, Alexander Griswold Cummins, Mrs. George Clausen, Mrs. Robert T. Caruthers, the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Steinway, Charles H. Steinway and the Countess Elfrida Taveggi.

Aboard the White Star liner Celtic, off

o-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool: to-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool:
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, the Rev. Dr.
and Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs.
A. G. Milbank, Alexander Millard, Mrs. C. L.
Waterbury, Mrs. Cadwallaler Jones, the
Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Eugene

Passengers by the French liner La Lor-raine, which sails to-day for Havre:

Countess Spottiswood Mackin, Eisle de Wolfe, the Baron de Montesquieu, Mrs. William H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Raoul Duval, Mrs. J. Frank Aldrich and the Baroness Castelli.

Aboard the Cunarder Slavonia, which sails to-day for the Mediterranean:

Gen. and Mrs. Ralph E. Prime, Mr. and Mrs. W. U. Vreeland, William H. Wylie, Mrs. Grace Dyer Knight, John W. Arnold and Charles C. Hayne.

Movemenst of Naval Vessels.

ALBANY, May 29 .- Gov. Hughes to-day

up to-day, but he v bill passed, 41 to 1.

While the vote was being taken Senators

grants are worth.

HESS FOUND IN BALTIMORE

THE GRADY GIRL WAS LIVING THERE WITH HIM.

He Waives Extradition and the Pair Are Brought to This City-Strange Infatuation of a Married Peliceman for a choolgiri-His Wife Betrays Him.

On information furnished to the police by his wife, whom he deserted to elope with fourteen-year-old Elizabeth Grady, Theodore D. Hess, formerly a mounted patrolman attached to the West 152d street station, was arrested in Baltimore yesterday, where he and the girl have been living together. Hess was turned over to two New York policemen, who arrived here with him and the girl last night, and they were taken to Police Headquarters. From there they were taken to the West 152d street station. Hess was locked up on a charge of abduction, and the Children's society was notified to take care of the girl.

The pair were questioned by Capt. Kreuscher and Assistant District Attorney Appleton. The girl was brought up first. She told the story of her acquaintanceship with Hess and said that he had been intimate with her for some time previous to her leaving home on April 20. She told how they had gone first to a boarding house on Second avenue and then later to Washington and to Baltimore.

Hess was brought up later. He corroborated the girl's story and said that the reason he took her away was because he was afraid her condition might become known. He said he thought it best to leave for that reason. He confessed his guilt in the affair.

When he was taken to the station he was led through the room where about eighteen men on reserve were lounging about. His former companions jeered at him. Hess merely said: "Boys, I made an awful misteke, but I am glad to be back and to take Capt. Kreuscher stationed my medicine." a doorman to watch Hess's cell, fearing that the former policeman might try to commit suicide.

Andrew F. Grady, the girl's father, told Capt. Kreuscher that although he naturally was very wroth against the man he would try to contain himself when he appeared in court against him and would let the law deal with Hess. The policeman will be arraigned in the Harlem police court this morning and the girl will appear against him as a witness. She will be sent to the Children's Court afterward.

A letter Hess wrote to his wife, who has been alone with their eight-year-old daughter, Gladys, since he disappeared on May 1 brought about his arrest. He wanted to get possession of a letter she had, and feeling that despite the wrong he had done she would not betray his whereabouts, he took a chance and wrote to her asking that she send it on to him Instead, she immediately informed the police of the West 152d street station that her husband was in Baltimore, and Lieut. Charles Becker and Policeman Edward Meckert, both of whom knew him well, communicated this information to Deputy Commissioner Bugher, who ordered them to take the midnight train for Baltimore and arrest the runaway

Detectives Atkinson and Brennan of the Baltimore Detective Bureau, accompanied by Becker and Meckert, found Hess working as a hostler at the Baltimore Transfer Company. He didn't appear to be surprised when told that he was a prisoner, for as soon as he recognized Becker and Meckert he knew that his wife had betrayed his whereabouts and that it was all up. Without displaying any feeling, he admitted that he had run away with Lizzie Grady and that they had been living together right along, but he wasn't inclined to talk much and seemed anxious to be locked up in a cell where he could be alone,

"I am guilty and admit that I have done wrong," he said to his captors, "but men sometimes do this kind of thing: I wish now that I had never written to my wife or that letter, for I know well that it has caused my arrest.'

When taken before Capt, Humphreys chief of detectives, Hess said he and Lizzie Grady were living together at 658 West Mulberry street, where they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Edward Leonard. detectives went to the house and found the girl there. When told that Hess was under arrest and that she would have to go back to New York with him she became hysterical.

to New York with him she became hysterical. She was taken to police headquarters, but was not placed under arrest, and later she told the sory of her flight with Hess.

The girl told the police that she left New York voluntarily with Hess. When she first disappeared from her own home she went to the house of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hess, at 300 First avenue, and remained there over night. After that they flitted from place to place until he drew his month's pay, and they made ready to leave fitted from place to place unto he grew he month's pay, and they made ready to leave New York. They left this city on May 1, eleven days after she vanished from her home, and went to Washington, where they remained a few days. When they they remained a few days. arrived in Baltimore Hess got a job as hostler in a transfer company, and was working there steadily up to the time the

working there steadily up to the time the detectives took him into custody.

The girl was stricken with fear when she was taken to the Central police station and turned over to the care of a matron, but Hess didn't seem to take his arrest hard, and in fact he made light of it up to the time the detectives escorted him to

know we all can't be good," be said as the cell door closed on him. "and those of us who are bad have to make the best of it when the time comes."

told Lieut. Becker that he would He told Lieut. Becker that he would cause him no trouble in going back and waived extradition. Hess and the girl, accompanied by the detectives, left on the 5 o'clock train and arrived at Jersey City after 9 o'clock. The former policeman and the girl were taken to Mulberry treet and Hess was leaked up at Police. street and Hess was locked up at Police Headquarters and Lizzie was sent to the

Children's Society rooms.

Lizzie Grady vanished from her home
on April 20 and a general alarm was sent
out from Police Headquarters. It was not long after her disappearance that it was noised around that Hess, who was then doing mounted duty at the West 152d street station, might know something about the girl's disappearance. He knew that he was suspected and to offset these suspicions he called at the Grady home repeatedly and confident the suspicions have been dependent on the confident that the confident is the confident that the confident that the confident is the confident that the confident is the confident that the confident that the confident is the confident that the confident th

he called at the Grady home repeatedly and condoled with Lizzie's parents.

The Grady home, which is on the Nolan estate, got to be a stopping place for Hess when he rode over his post. The child would run out to meet him when he galloped along the road. On account of the difference in their ages Lizzie's mother and father thought nothing of the girl's interest in the policeman. Very often when he was off duty Hess would journey to the Grady home and condole with the parents, and he offered to do anything in his power to aid them in their search for the girl.

to aid them in their search for the girl.
But on May 1, nearly two weeks after
Lizzie disappeared. Hess was absent from
roll call at the station, and he did not show up again. From the time Lizzie disap-peared up to the day Hess vanished the policeman's movements were watched by detectives working under Inspector Sweeney and Capt. Kreuscher, and every day they reported that he was either at the station or at his home. When he dis-

the station or at his home. When he disappeared the police got no line on him
until his wife turned over the letter she
received from him from Baltimore.

Following the departure of Hess his
mother was arrested, charged with complicity in the abduction, and she is now
out on \$2,500 bail for the Grand Jury. The
case was to come up before that body yesterday, and Lizzie parents and Mrs. Hess,
with eight-year-old Gladys, were at the
Criminal Courts Building ready to testify.

received that Hess and the girl had been apprehended.

Mrs. Hess said that the runsway policeman had been a model husband up to the time he met the Grady girl and he had never given her any trouble. He was devoted to their girl and was a home loving

man.

Hess was appointed on the force in 1903 and was assigned to the West 152d street station last March. He is a big man, 22 years old, and made a good appearance

INSURANCE LAW AMENDMENTS. They Refer to Elections of Directors and

Require an Official Ballot. ALBANY, May 29.-The sub-committee of the Senate and Assembly Insurance Committees, after repeated conferences with representatives of the policyholders' committee and of the insurance companies have completed their revision of the proposed amendments to the law regulating the election of directors in insurance companies.

The right to vote by proxy is still continued. An official ballot is provided for in lieu of the unofficial statement or ballot used at the last election, and which was found to be unsatisfactory. This official ballot is to be serially numbered, and a stub or card with corresponding serial number containing the name and address of the policyholder to whom the ballot is sent, is to be kept at the home office for the purpose of identifying the ballot when returned As the work imposed upon the companies

in the preparation and sending out of these ballots will be largely increased thereby, it has been necessary to provide a longer time for that work. To this end it is pro-vided that the administration ticket must be nominated at least seven months, and the independent tickets at least five months, before the election. The official ballot must be mailed to the policyholders at least three months before the election.

To meet the situation which arose in the last election where men were nominated without their consent, it is now provided that a nominee must accept in writing, and that a court of record for cause shown may direct the name of any candidate to be stricken from a ticket.

If no independent nominations shall have een made within the prescribed time the elaborate proceedure otherwise required can then be dispensed with and the election held under regulations prescribed by the Superintendent of Insurance, except that the ticket nominated must be the one voted

Power is given the Superintendent of Insurance to approve of the form of ballots proxies and other necessary forms. Dupli-cate ballots can be furnished policyholders only under regulations prescribed by the

only under regulations preserved by the superintendent.

The policyholder, in order to vote, is required to sign the official ballot in his own handwriting and have a witness to his signature also sign the same. For convenience in referring to the records in the home office, he is also required to have the number of one of his policies written on the ballot, but failure to do this, or to write the number correctly, shall not render his ballot void. his ballot void.

his ballot void.

The holder of a proxy must attach the same to the official ballot sent to the policy-holder giving such proxy. Ballots can no longer be delivered at the home office by some third party. All ballots must be sent by mail, except such as are voted in person by the policyholder or his proxy on the day of election.

The ballots sent by mail are to be enclosed.

on the day of election.

The ballots sent by mail are to be enclosed in an envelope specially prescribed by the superintendent, so as to distinguish the same readily and quickly. These ballots are to be sent to the home office of the company. Immediately upon their receipt they are to be delivered to custodians appointed by the company and the superintendent and these custodians are required to keep them in safety valuts accessible

intendent and these custodiams are required to keep them in safety vaults accessible only to such custodians and not to either of them separately. They are charged with the responsibility for their safekeeping until the day of election.

The Superintendent of Insurance is to appoint the inspectors of election. These inspectors are given the power to determine all questions arising in the canvass of the votes, under regulations prescribed by the superintendent. It is also provided that these elections shall be subject to the supervision of the courts.

To avoid any doubt, the Superintendent of Insurance is given general powers of

To avoid any doubt, the superintendent of Insurance is given general powers of supervision and regulation in addition to those specifically conferred.

Owing to the fact that this law can be made enforcible only within this State so far as punishment is concerned, the problem of governing the conduct of agents and employees has been a perplexing one. It is employees has been a perplexing one. It is provided that no officer other than a candi-date for director and no agent or employee shall solicit or receive votes or proxies and that the stationery or supplies of the com-pany or office space devoted to the conduct of its business shall not be used for further-

ing the interest of any ticket.
Companies are forbidden to expend any moneys except as authorized or required by this law, and as a safeguard against the same they are also required to set forth in their annual reports a detailed statement of

their annual reports a detailed statement of all moneys so expended.

To prevent, if possible, unjustifiable charges and countercharges in a compaign, it is provided that no false or misleading statements shall be made, and the violation of this or any other prohibition constitutes a misdemeanor by the existing provisions in section 53 of the insurance law.

In a separate bill amending Chapter 123 of the laws of 1896, it is provided that any vacancies occurring in the directors elected last year, whether their terms shall expire in 1908 or 1909, shall be filled by appointment until the next election only. The directors to succeed those whose terms will expire in 1908 are to be elected for one year. Commencing in 1909 and biennially thereafter an entire new board of directors is to be an entire new board of directors is to be

Dominican Congress Approves of the \$20, 600,000 Loan Contract.

Washington, May 29 .- The War Department to-day received a cablegram from Col. Colton, the American Administrator of Customs in Santo Domingo, saying that of Customs in Santo Domingo, saying that the principal features of the loan contract for \$20,000,000 were approved by the Do-minican Congress on May 24. Under this contract Kuhn, Loeb & Co. agree to under-write the bonds of Santo Domingo for the liquidation of its indebtedness. The despatch adds that Carlos F. Morales, former President of Santo Domingo, was deported from Port au Prince on May 24, He is on his way to New York.

Army and Navy Orders.

WABBINGTON, May 29 .- These army orders we Washington, asy the work of the work of the washington and First Lieut. Walter C. Baker. Coast Artillery, to 127th Company Coast Artillery at Fort Fremost, S. C. Capt. Gwynn R. Hencoek. Coast Artillery, from General Hospitat, Hot Springs. Ark., to his com-Capt. Harison E. Ely, Twenty sixth Infantry, from Washington to the Philippine Islands.

from Washington to the Philippine Islands.

These navy orders were issued:
Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, from Washington, to command of the special service squadron, hoisting flag on the Tennessee.
Capit A. C. Baker, from League Island, yard to home.
Capt T. Porter, from Navat Home, Philadelphia, to command the Washington.
Capt E. D. Taussig, from New York yard to League Island yard.
Capt J. D. Adams, from command of the Washington to New York yard.
Commander De Witt Coffman, from command of the Boston to commander M. E. Trench, from the Alabama to home and walt orders.
Lieutenant-Commander C. A. Brand, from the Boston to Washington, D. C.
Lieut. L. S. Cox. Jr., from the New Jersey to home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. J. Hansigan, from the Boston to home and wait orders.
Lieut. J. P. Morten and P. N. Oimsted, from the Boston to the Albany.
Lieut. J. P. Morten and P. N. Oimsted, from the Boston to the Albany.

oston to the Albany. Lieut. H. L. Ellis, from Naval Academy to the Connecticut.
Lieut. O. P. Snyder, from Naval Academy to the
Vermont.
Lieut. R. I. Curtin, from Naval Academy to the Lieut, R. I. Curtin, from Saturdan and Alabama.
Ensign A. G. Caffee and Midshipman C. A. Woodruff and F. N. Eklund, from the Boston to the
Alabama.
Midshipman J. B. Rhedes, to the Alabama.
Passed Assistant Surgeon R. R. Richardson
and Assistant Paymanter O. D. Conger, from the
Boston to the Albany.

FULLER'S WATER BILL RILLED TEACHERS' SALARY BILL DEAD it was Designed to Prevent the Giving Away

GOV. HUGHES SENDS MESSAGE TO THE SENATE VETOING IT.

He Says There Is No Reason Why the Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work Should Be Applied to Teachers in New York and Not to Those in Other Cities.

ALBANY, May 29 .- Gov. Hughes has shattered the hopes of the 2,500 women teachers in New York city who expected to get equal pay for equal work with the male teachers. The Governor to-day, on the last day that he had to consider this measure, vetoed it and sent it back to the senate with a message that fully explained his reasons. The Governor's course was not unexpected. No one had any assurances that he would sign the bill, neither had they received any intimation that he would not. But the messages the Governor has written vetoing bills of this character had given many an idea that he would not

approve of the bill Of course the bill can be passed despite the Governor's veto, but it isn't likely that an effort to do so will be made. It requires a two-thirds vote to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. Senator Grady may attempt to do something of this nature, for he gave notice that on Monday night for he gave notice that on Montaly higher he will answer the Governor's message. After the veto message was read in the Senate it was referred to the Cities Com-mittee. The Governor in his message says

When the so-called Davis law was passed in 1899 it was thought important to the educa-tional interests of the city that certain minimum salaries for teachers should be pre scribed, as well as minimum annual increments, presumably to improve the service In these prescribed minima wide differences appear between the amounts payable to me women. These control the Board of Education only as minimum requirements but the practice has been to pay women less han men, and under the by-laws adopted by the board giaring inequalities now exist.

The motive of the present bill is to compel the equal pay for men and women hold ing the same positions under any particular schedule of salaries. The provisions of the bill relating to classification, schedules and the raising of additional funds by taxation turn upon this central requirement and are for the purpose of giving it effect. And inasmuch as the question is one of general principle it is claimed that it is a requirement proper to be established by the Legislature n laying down the rules under which the Board of Education shall exercise its power.

Now, without taking up the alleged ambiguities of the bill, it clearly appears with respect to this fundamental matter to be open to serious objection. It is proposed by egislative enactment to establish the proposition that for the work of a given position women shall receive equal pay with men. It is for this principle that the supporters of the bill contend, and not for mere increase pay. The gross inequalities which have been permitted by the Board of Education, and which clearly should not be continued, are pointed to for the purpose of emphasizing the principle in question.

The proposition as it is put, "equal pay for equal work," is an attractive one, and set forth on behalf of the worthy public servants who are engaged in this important calling it has elicited a leading measure of support, while at the same time it has provoked vigorous opposition from those who believe that the desired legislation will be unfortunate both for the schools and the women teachers.

But it is manifest that the principle is one of general application, and it should not be dopted by the State unless the State is prepared to apply it generally. The question is necessarily one of State policy, and as such it should be presented and debated

before action is taken. There is no reason why the principle should be applied to teachers in New York and not to those in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and elsewhere in the State; nor is there any reason why it should he limited to school teaching. If sound it should be applied to our State hospital service, in our charitable and reformatory institutions and generally through the civil service of the

generally through the civil service of the State.

It is indefensible that a principle of grave importance to the State as a whole should be established in connection with a local measure inviting only the consideration which as such it receives. The consideration of such a matter should be under circumstances directing the attention of every member of the Legislature to its importance with reference to his own constituency, and to the State at large, and not upon the assumption that it is a question of purely local concern. What local authorities or subordinate

What local authorities or subordinate boards may do within the limits of their discretion, while locally important, is a very different matter from the establishment by legislation of a principle of action which has no appropriate local limitation.

By acting in such matters through local bills the State finds itself committed to a course which, as State policy, has never received thorough consideration.

For this reason I cannot approve this bill. The matter should be left to the Board of Education, to be dealt with locally as may seem best, unless the Legislature is prepared to lay down the general principle for the entire State and the entire public service.

NATURE FAKERS" TAKE NOTE. Covernment Biologist Says Brown Rats Have Been Known to Kill Elephants.

WASHINGTON, May 29 .- "Nature fakers" should take hope and courage from a statement made in an official bulletin promulgated by the Biological Survey, of which J. Hart Merriam is chief, that the common brown rat has been known to kill elephants. pigs, rabbits and lambs and even to attack children. C. Hart Merriam, it should be known, was the man who placed Theodore Roosevelt in the rank of "great naturalists," Roosevelt in the rank of "great naturalists," according to the preface to the magazine interview that so aroused the ire of Dr. W. J. Long of Stamford, Conn. The President in his interview declard that a caribou could not be killed by a wolf in a way described by Dr. Long, and the eminent Connecticut naturalist was therefore made a member of the Roosevelt Ananias Club, an organization composed of statesmen, politicians and men of science. The question arises, therefore: If a rat can kill an elephant cannot a wolf kill a caribou?

The scientific discovery just made in the Biological Survey is bound to attract attention to the common brown rat as one of the

tion to the common brown rat as one of the most ferocious mammals known to man, a pest that will attack anything that walks, from a jackrabbit to an elephant, and that destroys more property than all other noxious animals combined. This discovery was made by D. E. Lantz, assistant to C. Hart Merriam of the Biologial Survey, which is a bureau of the Department of Agriculture. In a bulletin entitled "Our Most Destructive Rodent," which was prepared under the supervision of Prof. Merriam, Mr. Lantz shows that the brown rat is bloodthirsty as well as destructive. He says: tion to the common brown rat as one of the

is bloodthirsty as well as destructive. He says:

"Rats destroy eggs and young poultry, pigeons, game birds and wild songbirds. They have been known to kill young rabbits, pigs and lambs and even to attack children. Carl Hagenbeck once lost three young elephants because rats gnawed their feet, inflicting incurable wounds."

The announcement is then made that the Biological Survey has evolved a method of rat catching developed to such a point that the reign of destruction is soon to be ended.

ended.

Biologist Lantz declares that brown rats cause fire by eating the insulation from electric wires; that they eat up millions of dollars worth of farm produce every year, and that they are exceedingly prolific. He says that it is highly important that the brown rats be put out of business.

"No statistics of the actual damage an-"No statistics of the actual damage annually done by these rodents," he says, "have been gathered in America. In Denmark the loss is put at \$3,000,000 a year and in France the damage by both rats and mice has been estimated at \$40,000,000 annually. In addition to the direct damage they do, rats are known to be active agents from house to

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The battleship Minnesota has arrived at Southern drill Minnesota has arrived at Southern drill grounds, the battleship Georgia at Boston, the cruiser Washington at Tompkinsville, the gunboat Dubuque at Guantanamo and the yacht Sylph at Delaware Breakwater.
The gunboat Wolverine has sailed from Port Huron for Erie and the destroyer Worden from Norfolk for New York. in carrying disease germs from house to house and from city to city. Bubonic plague is usually disseminated from port to port in this way.

Remember, the light in your eye and the grasp of your hand

are absent in the written word. Avail yourself of every means to win a favorable reception for

Old Hampshire Bond

will give it dignity, character,

Your printer has a Book of Specimens to show.

MAY ADJOURN NEXT FRIDAY

THAT IS IF M'CLELLAN RETURNS RECOUNT BILL IN TIME.

Senators Dissatisfied With the Tully Appertienment Bill-The Plan May Have to Be Changed, as the Governor Insists on a Surely Constitutional Measure.

at the time were Senators Grattan, Mc-Manus, Agnew, McCall, Smith and Cordts, and they refused to go on record for or against the bill. Senator Agnew's position was a peculiar one, for the Senate Finance ALBANY, May 29.-If Mayor McClellan was a peculiar one, for the senate manner of the committee immediately reported his bill, which is similar in some respects but is not mandatory, it merely providing that the Water Storage Commission may investigate the question of water storage and makes no appropriation, so that the bill, even if it present is of no account. sends the recount bill back to the Legislature by next Thursday the Legislature will adjourn either that day or Friday While Senator Raines said to-day that makes no appropriation, so that the bill, even if it passes, is of no account.

Job Hedges's bill amending the tax law so as to exempt from taxation leases of a longer period than for twenty years, was recommitted in the Senate to-day, thus killing it for the session.

The Senate passed Assemblyman Prentice's bill providing that the annual primary day in New York city shall be the seventh Tuesday, instead of the sixth, before election. adjournment depends on how the Senate attends to business, yet to-morrow and Friday neither house will do any business. They will be called legislative days to permit the bills that have to be reprinted to be expedited, for if a recess was taken the two days intervening would not count in favor of these bills, which have to lie on the desks of the members three days before they can be passed.

Senator Tully had a talk with Gov. Hughes to-day concerning the apportionment bill, and while nothing was given out as to the way the Governor views the plan that Senator Tully has drawn, it is regarded as certain that the plan will have to be changed. The Governor does not want any imperfections in the bill, for if he is going to sign it he wants a constitutional bill from beginning to end. As a result there is not much chance of the bill being introduced before

Tuesday.

Already Senators are expressing dissatisfaction with the plan that Senator Tully has drawn up. Senator Hinman gets two new counties in his district, Chenango and Delaware, which are taken from Senator Allds's district, evidently to make it hard for Senator Hinman to return, as he out of its order Assemblyman Wells's bill redistricting the Municipal Court districts in New York city and providing for eleven additional Judges in New York. Senator hard for Senator Hinman to return, as he might not be able to control Chenango and Delaware, and yet he is one of the best men in the Senate from the standpoint of ability and integrity. It is alleged that the reason this district is formed in this way is that Senator Allds has decided that he can no longer devote his talents to the people of the State of. New York. Since special counselships for the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission have ceased to exist Senator Allds will devote more time to his private law practice.

Senator Wilcox is to have a district which he will be able to control, for although bill passed, 41 to 1.

The bill now goes to the Mayor and there is a belief that the Mayor may veto it, for under the plan of redistricting the court districts the Republicans will get six of the additional Judges. The number of districts is reduced from fourteen to nine, the idea being to permit Judges to consider cases while off the bench. The salaries of the Judges are also increased from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

senator which is to have a district which will be able to control, for although he loses Yates county, according to the Tully plan, he will get Cortland county. Gov. Hughes may cause a change there, for here again is shown some signs of trying to protect the political fortunes of one man, trind the Governor may not see why it is exempting from its provisions studio accessary for the State to make it absolutely nertain that Senator Wilcox can come back to the Senate to be chairman of the Railscription being, it was asserted, intended merely to apply to a building at 39 and 41 West Sixty-seventh street, New York. In his message the Governor says: "This bill, despite its more general form,

NEW MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The Allopaths Get 4, Homeopaths 3 and the Eclectics and Osteopaths One Each.

"This bill, despite its more general form, is intended to except a particular building from the operation of the tenement house act. The case is one of peculiar hardship to the present owners of the building. There seems to be no question, however, that those who were directly concerned with its construction proceeded with full knowledge of the previsions of the tenement house act. ALBANY, May 29.-The nine members of the new State Board of Medical Examiners provided for by the recently enacted of the provisions of the tenement house act and deliberately planned to disregard them. There is no justification for this measure unless it is proposed to establish the principle that the tenement house act will not be appropriate against invocant purchases. statute consolidating the three former boards of examiners in one board of nine members were named to-day by the State Board of Regents as follows: Drs. W. W. Potter and Leo H. Smith of

Buffalo and W. S. Searle of Brooklyn for terms of three years; Drs. W. S. Ely of Rochester, Eugene Beach of Gloversville and Floyd M. Crandall of New York city for two years; Drs. Frank W. Adriance of Elmira. Floyd S. Farnsworth of Platts-Elmira, Floyd S. Farnsworth of Flatte-burg and Ralph H. Williams of Rochester for one year. The Board of Regents elected Dr. Maurice K. Lewi of New York city the present secretary of the joint medical boards, as secretary of the new medical

Assemblyman Prentice's authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of seven Of the members of the new board the Of the members of the new board the allopathic school gets four, Drs. Ely, Potter Beach and Crandall; the homœopaths three, Drs. Adriance, Searle and Farnsworth; the eclectics one, Dr. Lee S. Smith, and the osteopaths one, Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Drs. Ely, Potter and Beach are members of the former examining board representing the allopathic school; Dr. Searle is a former member of the homœopathic board and Dr. Lee H. Smith was on the former eclectic examining board. to examine the Torrens system of registering land titles and to report on the expedience Sovernor may prescribe a uniform system National Guard and Naval Militia of such

former eclectic examining board.

The Board of Regents also reelected Dr. O. J. Cross of Schenectady and Dr. Frank French of Rochester as dental examiners for a term of four years.

BILLS PASSED

One Limiting Amount to Be Expended by Candidates Goes to the Governor.

ALBANY, May 29.-The Assembly has concurred in the Senate amendments to Assemblyman Phillip's bill limiting the amount that may be expended by candidates. The Senate amended the bill so as to apply to nominations as well as elec-

By a vote of 26 to 10 the Senate passed Assemblyman G. H. Whitney's bill which Assemblyman G. H. Whitney's bill which practically gives druggists and pharmacists the exclusive right to sell wood alcohol. The bill provides that wood alcohol shall be labelled as a poison. The introducer of the bill is a druggist.

The Senate passed Assemblyman Burns's bill which provides that veterans of the civil war who have been employed fifteen years continuously in the civil or military service of the State, or of any city, county, town or village, upon reaching the age of

service of the State, or of any city, county, town or village, upon reaching the age of 5 years and becoming incapacitated, shall be retired on half pay. But before such a provision can be adopted by a city, county, town or village the legislative body or board shall so determine.

Simplified Spelling Board Incorporated ALBANY, May 29 .- Articles incorporating the Simplified Spelling Board, the principal office to be in New York city, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The board is formed for the improvement of English orthography and for the publication English orthography and for the publication and circulation of literature relative thereto. The directors are: Thomas R. Lounsbury of New Haven, Conn.; Isaac K. Funk of Brooklyn; Henry Holt, Brander Matthews, Charles P. C. Scott, Benjamin E. Smith, Charles E. Sprague, Calvin Thomas and William Hayes Ward of New York city. Among the incorporators named in the certificate is Andrew Carnegie, who is at the head and front of the movement in this country.

Bills Signed by the Governor, ALBANY, May 29.-Gov. Hughes to-day

signed the following bills: Mr. Miller's providing that the town of Hempstead, Nassau county, may pay certain obligations due St. Joseph's Hospital at Far Rockaway for the care of town patients Senator Owens's providing for the ex-change of Randall's Island property by New York city with the State for the Flat bush Hospital site located on the sunken meadows tract, Brooklyn.

Mr. Dowling's authorizing Borough Presidents in New York to appoint an Assistant Commissioner of Public Works and fix his

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AUGUST BELMONT OBJECTS To Examination Before Trial in an Attorney's Suit for Services.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court reserved decision yesterday on an application by Lawyer Austen G. Fox, representing August Belmont, for the vacation of an orde made in the Supreme Court some time ago for the examination of Mr. Belmont before rial in a suit brought against him by Joseph F. McLoughlin to recover \$20,000 for services

Mr. Fox said that his client had sailed for Europe on May 21 and had never been served with the order. He asked that the order be set aside in any event as too broad and not warranted by the facts.

McLoughlin brought suit against both August Belmont and Mr. Belmont's partner,

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Walter Luttgen, alleging that he had rendered valuable legal services to both in connection with street opening proceedings in The Bronx and had never been paid. Lawyer Stiebling, for McLoughlin, told Justice Truax that he had an affidavit by a process server showing that Mr. Belmont had been served on May 17 and that the same order had been served on Mr. Luttgen, who had tried to evade service by ignoring the process server.

Justice Truax said that the order for the examination of the two defendants seemed to him to be very broad and that he might modify it if he did not set it aside altogether



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